

1960

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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of competition and unfair acts and practices in the commerce within the intent and meaning of the antitrust laws.

It is, therefore, the purpose of H.R. 9894 to remove the impediments to the distribution of TBA items in interstate commerce, which impediments arise from the dominance and control of the retail market by producers. This bill is designed to restore true, unfettered, and unsubsidized competition in the distribution of motor vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies through prohibiting the practices which have led to such impediments.

The antitrust laws are perhaps the most important statutes in the United States Code, and have become a part of the warp and woof of our economic fabric. These laws originated in an era of trusts and combinations, when predatory and monopolistic interests openly sought to control the marketplace by the suppression of competition. In the last analysis, such laws are really conservative enactments to preserve democratic capitalism. It is altogether proper and fitting that committees of both Houses of Congress, from time to time, give their attention to the way and manner in which these important statutes function so that they may be improved and amended in order to better fulfill their objectives.

H.R. 9894 is a logical measure designed to protect free and competitive enterprise. It is intended as a further implementation of the board aims and purposes of the antitrust laws in general. It is a truism that no free society can survive on any foundation other than one which guarantees a maximum of individual enterprise and a minimum of power in the hands of a few. The American tradition emphasizes not only private enterprise, but also competitive enterprise. The antitrust acts constitute both a symbol of this tradition and a significant contribution toward making it effective. All through the history of business enterprise it has been accepted as self-evident that personal and political liberties thrive best in those areas where economic freedom is protected and preserved.

H.R. 9894 is but a means to insure that the free enterprise system in the retail business of gasoline service stations be maintained and that coercive measures on the part of their suppliers be not utilized against such dealers. Therefore, I most earnestly urge that this subcommittee report this bill favorably to the full committee. The need for this legislation is urgent and I sincerely trust the full committee will recommend that this bill be enacted into law.

### Federal Bureau of Investigation—V

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 1, 1960

MR. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, the following article is the last of a series appearing in the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch relative to the outstanding record of the world's greatest law enforcement agency. As a former special agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation I am happy to have the opportunity to insert these articles in the Record. My respect and admiration for the Bureau and Mr. Hoover increases with the passage of time. The article follows:

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—V

WASHINGTON.—Fact gathering is the reason we have an FBI.

It is currently charged with collecting facts regarding alleged violations of 160 Federal investigative matters assigned to the FBI.

Alphabetically these range from antitrust investigations to violations of the White Slave Traffic Act.

They include kidnappings, bank robberies, civil rights matters, crimes on Indian and Government reservations, thefts from interstate shipments, fraud against the Government, and other Federal offenses which have not been specifically assigned to other Federal investigative agencies.

The FBI has played a prominent role in the solution of many of the most vicious and baffling crimes.

The FBI solved the November 1, 1955, airplane explosion over Longmont, Colo., which took the lives of 44 persons, including the mother of the criminal involved, John Gilbert Graham. Graham ultimately was executed for his part in wholesale murder, perpetrated by him in an attempt to collect insurance which he had taken out in connection with his mother's travel. It was he who secreted explosives in her luggage. Dynamite wrecked the airplane and took the lives of the innocent and unsuspecting victims.

On January 12, 1956, almost 6 years from the date of the \$2,775,000 Brink's robbery in Boston, the FBI arrested six Boston hoodlums on charges of being members of the robbery gang.

All six men were convicted in State court. It is one of the most celebrated cases in FBI history and a clear example of the intensity of FBI investigation.

For sheer intensity of investigation consider the kidnapping of Charles Fletcher Mattson, 10, in December 1936.

Young Charles Mattson was kidnaped from his Tacoma, Wash., home and within a few days his nude body was discovered in a snowbank approximately 12 miles away.

The FBI entered the investigation—and stayed in.

Throughout the years there has been no indication of interstate transportation of the victim—an essential element in any Federal kidnapping violation. Nevertheless, inasmuch as the FBI came into the case at the beginning, it has remained in the case throughout the years.

As of this writing, this investigation constitutes one of the two unsolved major kidnapping cases encountered by the FBI.

In August 1956, the kidnapping of 1-month-old Peter Weinberger was solved by the FBI. Special agents had identified the handwriting of Angelo LaMarca on the kidnap notes after examining nearly 2 million handwriting specimens on public documents in the New York area.

Young Peter Weinberger was taken surreptitiously from a carriage near his home. An alert was sounded and the fact the Weinberger baby had been kidnaped became public knowledge.

Just about all of the evidence available to the FBI consisted of the ransom note. The FBI felt the need to identify this handwriting as quickly as possible. As a result, utility records and other public documents were checked, thus leading to the ultimate uncovering of LaMarca.

Since 1919, the FBI has been responsible for conducting investigations where stolen automobiles are transported across State lines. These offenses are on the increase. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, was a peak year. FBI investigations resulted in 5,198 convictions in auto theft cases, and in the location of 1,070 fugitives. During that same year, the FBI located stolen cars in 16,957 instances.

Definitely auto theft is big business. In its daily operations, the FBI is countering the efforts of professional thieves who change motor and serial numbers and otherwise alter cars and then put these motor vehicles back into legitimate traffic.

Cars stolen in the United States have been found in Oslo, Norway, in Turkey, Cuba, Mexico, Canada, and in other countries.

In one instance, the FBI recovered 148 stolen cars taken primarily from Eastern States and channeled into the automobile auction business in Southern States after the motor numbers had been changed. Generally fictitious titles had been provided.

In a number of instances, the so-called salvage racket has been employed. Under this clever arrangement, a thief approaches a junkyard and buys the remains of a wrecked motor vehicle. During the course of sale, he receives a valid title. Thereafter, he arranges to steal an identical car, following which he changes serial numbers to agree with those on the title papers. It is then relatively easy for him to arrange for this car to be sold in so-called legitimate commercial pursuits.

Although the FBI's jurisdiction is specifically limited according to certain congressional enactments, Presidential directives and instructions issued by the Attorney General, it nevertheless provides cooperative services to agencies representing municipal, county, and State law enforcement establishments. It is thus possible for the FBI to assist them in the better fulfillment of their responsibilities.

Law enforcement agencies in the Columbus area have been making extensive use of the FBI's training facilities.

The FBI provides lecturers on a regular basis to the Columbus Police Department in connection with both recruit and inservice training for experienced officers.

Sheriff Stacy Hall, of Franklin County, Ohio, not only uses FBI instructors consistently, but is most active in all FBI National Academy graduate functions.

Lt. Jerry Seigel, of the Franklin County sheriff's office, Sheriff Hall, Chief George W. Scholer, Captain Knight of the Columbus Police Department, Lt. Joseph Seryak, of the Ohio State Highway Patrol, Chief George Rice, of Chillicothe, and numerous other prominent law enforcement officials of this immediate area are graduates of the FBI National Academy.

This is a 12-week course at FBI headquarters established by Director J. Edgar Hoover in July 1935. Primary purpose of the training is to provide for career members of the law enforcement profession, particularly those who will serve as instructors for their departments and those who are career executives, a course of training designed to better fit them to fulfill their individual responsibilities.

This select "West Point of law enforcement" has graduated more than 3,000 police officials. The aim of the FBI is to make the school exclusive. It caters to the needs of carefully selected individuals of most deserving attributes who will be of maximum assistance to their local agencies.

Ohio graduates meet semiannually, generally in Columbus, for a 1-day refresher seminar.

Col. Scott B. Radcliffe, superintendent of the Ohio State Highway Patrol, invites FBI instructors to participate in each patrol school. So does the Columbus Police Department. The Buckeye State Sheriffs' Association regularly uses the FBI teaching staff.

The FBI National Academy is supplementary to the local schools conducted by the various field offices of the FBI. Each year the FBI conducts more than 100 separate schools in Ohio localities for the benefit of local agencies.

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July 2

Law enforcement in the United States is well mobilized and dedicated not only to the preservation of our American way of life, but to the guarding of the public against the assaults of the criminal element.

Approximately 13,000 authorized agencies contribute fingerprint cards and identification data to the FBI. Because of this unified effort approximately 1,500 fugitives are identified each month by the FBI for law enforcement agencies. Fingerprints do it. Although the FBI has no jurisdiction to conduct investigations for "missing persons," notices are nevertheless posted by the identification division as a cooperative service. Each year hundreds of missing persons are located; many are restored to their families.

Series of law-enforcement conferences conducted by the FBI help to stimulate closer cooperation within the profession. They provide a medium for the mutual exchange of ideas and discussion of problems confronting law enforcement on all levels.

During 1960 nearly 200 law-enforcement conferences were held concerning auto theft. Conferences in 1959 related to interstate transportation of stolen property and jewel thefts.

In November and December 1958, the FBI sponsored a series of 176 law-enforcement conferences devoted to the problems of bombings and threats of bombings involving religious and educational institutions. In all, 8,112 officers representing 3,687 law-enforcement agencies attended. With characteristic foresight, Director Hoover ordered these conferences to be held in view of the bombing of the temple at Atlanta, Ga., and the bombing of a school in Tennessee. He foresaw the possibility of additional bombings and threats to bomb which might be outside of FBI jurisdiction. He wanted local agencies to clearly understand their individual responsibilities and the fact that these responsibilities were not transferable to other agencies.

With regard to bombs aboard interstate carriers, particularly aircraft and trains, the FBI has full jurisdiction. The FBI is also called upon to assist State and local agencies in connection with bombings and attempted bombings of religious and educational institutions. The facilities of the FBI identification division and laboratory are available, and the FBI will also cover out-of-State leads—those outside of the jurisdiction of the agency investigating the bombing.

The reputation the FBI has gained over the years as a frontline guardian against crime and subversion is the result of hard labor, selfless dedication, and many sacrifices.

The demands of any public servants are great, and the demands of service in the Federal Bureau of Investigation are, of necessity, rigorous and exacting. The men of the FBI are men of integrity interested in securing the facts and the facts only. Their only loyalty is in doing a good job—no matter what the violation involved.

They strive always to do that job, never for a moment neglecting the motto of the organization they serve—Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity.

## Captive Nations Week

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1960

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, due to the insistence on the part of the Dem-

ocratic Party leaders to ignore the taxpayers and suspend congressional work for purpose of their preconvention activity, I would call the attention of the Members to a very important commemorative occasion which deserves our complete attention and support.

I hope that we can all put aside partisan feelings and cooperate in the observance of Captive Nations Week, July 17-23; to display to the world the concern of individual U.S. Congressmen for lack of freedom that exists in these unfortunate countries now engulfed behind the Iron Curtain.

I need not remind you of the tragic consequences of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements that drove these people into political slavery. Groups of dedicated American citizens who are concerned with the plight of people in Roumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Yugoslavia, East Germany, Ukraine, and other segments of the Russian Empire will be using that week to remind all Americans of the desire to maintain interest in these Iron Curtain countries and work effectively toward their eventual freedom.

Since freedom is such a precious thing, we who often take its blessings for granted could learn much observing and understanding the suffering of those who have lost their freedom to the ruthless atheistic Communist regimes.

Captive Nations Week must be remembered by all of us. I appeal to you to give it your attention in the period between the national conventions.

## Address of Congressman Harold R. Collier at National Serbian-American Rally

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 1, 1960

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, because I believe it has timely significance, the text of an address given by my colleague, Representative HAROLD R. COLLIER, of the 10th District of Illinois, at the annual Serbian-American rally held at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago on Sunday, June 29, is inserted for reading by the Members of the House of Representatives:

On this occasion, it is fitting and proper to take you back to the historically eventful morning of March 25, 1941, when, shortly after 10 a.m., news broadcasts and wire services around the world carried word that Yugoslavia had signed a pact with the Axis nations.

At that time the Nazi war machine had rolled through Europe and the Balkan States were to be the inevitable victims of Hitler.

With this word the flame of freedom sputtered as if to die and the nation that had offered some ray of hope in resisting aggression seemed destined to fail.

Yet within this land there were 8 million Serbs who, as the author, Ruth Mitchell, stated in the title of her book published in 1943, "chose war" in preference to the servitude of tyranny.

This comparatively small, freedom-loving populace suffered the perils and the atrocities of this brutal epic in history, with a stubborn courage that is now legendary in World War II, as legendary as the name Mihajlovic.

Certainly it is not necessary for me to dwell upon the conditions under which the Serbs carried on their own war as a guerrilla fighting force, matched against one of the greatest organized armies in history.

I am sure that they will live on as long as the uncompromising desire for liberty and freedom remains in the hearts of Serbian people wherever they may be.

The story of the heroic fight of these people was not new to the Serbian nation, for the history of these people, which dated back so many centuries, was punctuated with a fight for survival.

Yes; we can go back to the year of 850, when the Serbs rose against Byzantium and formed an independent state under King Vlastimir.

Several times the Serbian state fought for its freedom, was conquered, but arose again.

Throughout history, up until the beginning of the 19th century, the Serbian national movement repeatedly gained new impetus.

In 1804 the Serbs first rose against their invaders and joined their Balkan neighbors to gain temporary liberation from the Turks after 400 years of domination.

Serbia was ruled intermittently by two rival dynasties, Obrenovich and Kara-georgevich, until 1918. Under their reign, other parts of Old Rashka were liberated.

And so you can readily see, from this, that from 850 to the present time the Serbs have had, in all periods of their history, at least one independent Serbian state governed by the rulers who invariably spring from the people.

And, while Serbia no longer exists as an independent nation today, it certainly provides an object lesson, and perhaps even some encouragement to other freedom-loving human beings of all nationalities who may be today under the heel of totalitarian rule.

Throughout the centuries, the burning desire for freedom and independence has been characteristic of the Serbian people. In fact, their willingness to make any sacrifice to fulfill this desire under any conditions has shaped the course of history in the Balkans. And well it may shape the destiny of freemen in their struggle against oppression in the future.

In today commemorating the historic Battle of Kosovo in 1389 and recalling the epic of King Lazar we must pause and gather the full meaning of the motto of the Serbs at that time—"Golden Liberty and Holy Cross"—for no slogan of freedom-loving men was ever more indelibly written and none has been more lasting. The Serbs of that time knew that no birthright was more golden than liberty—the right of a man to be the master of his own destiny—to breathe as a freeman with the right to worship his God as he pleased. And that slogan must never die as long as there remains those of us who are dedicated to liberty, justice, and devotion of our Creator.

Reviewing, as we are, the story of a great struggle of a nation of people of this dedication, we can only hope and pray that we have learned a deep and lasting lesson from Yalta and Teheran—though certainly we may never be able to alleviate the sad plight of several nations which resulted from the policy of appeasement of tyrants in these historic meetings of the Big Four. May this lesson prevail in any and all future dealings of our heads of state with Communist leaders.

The plight of every captive nation today should be a warning to free nations of the threat which faces them in this great struggle for the minds of man—a struggle that